

# Protests Force Pentagon Backdown on 'Brainwashing'

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Pentagon has been forced to back down on its outrageous program of segregating and stigmatizing repatriated GI prisoners of war it suspected of having been indoctrinated by the Koreans and Chinese.

Defense Department sources today announced a new plan

which they said would avoid the "pitfall" of the first prisoner exchange last month.

The "pitfall" was a storm of protest and public indignation over the segregation of 23 repatriated GIs and their shipment to Valley Forge for special "medical and physical" treat-

ment. Parents and the GIs themselves joined in the public protest.

The alleged "new plan" will omit any segregation of the repatriated GIs.

In announcing the change, a Defense Department spokesman admitted that there is no evidence that any of the Amer-

icans were subjected to severe psychological torture.

It was noted at the time that the Pentagon undertook no special treatment of repatriated GIs who boasted they had organized Ku Klux Klan groups in the POW camps in order to punish others who voiced criticism of

the war and the Pentagon.

There was a gimmick in the "new plan," observers believed. The Pentagon intends using hospital ships to bring the men home, providing a longer period of time in which those suspected of having been indoctrinated can be "interviewed" and "treated."

## SOVIET READY TO TALK NOW, PRAVDA SAYS

By Daily Worker Foreign Department

The British Government today was reportedly studying the newspaper Pravda's reaction to proposed Big Four conferences with a view to modifying its position in respect to the three-power Bermuda parley scheduled for late next month.

Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, yesterday reiterated the Soviet position that it is ready now for a top-level Big Power meeting.

At the same time, Pravda voiced fears of the Soviet Government and people that the Bermuda conference called by President Eisenhower would attempt to make a deal at the expense of the Soviet Union.

In a full-page editorial, the newspaper said:

"It must be recognized that there are symptoms causing alarm to the Soviet people and international circles which defend the cause of peace. We mean the proposed meeting of the United States, Britain and France ostensibly to work out a common line for agreed positions in the event of possible Big Power talks.

"If this is so, it means the Western powers intend to continue to make a deal among themselves at the expense of the Soviet Union.

"It means that Churchill effectually is retreating, if not from the letter, at least from the spirit of his proposal for a high-level conference, since such a conference as far as it concerns the participation of the Soviet Union could only take place if all the parties met without fixed preliminary demands.

"The proposed meeting of the heads of the three powers obviously is intended to work out such conditions.

"It is entirely obvious that no matter how the social systems of individual states differ, there are many vital questions in which the interests of nations coincide. Among such vital questions are, firstly, peace and the development of economic and cultural collaboration among nations."

### RECENT SPEECHES

Pravda took to task both President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill in respect to aspects of their recent speeches.

It declared that the entire world welcomed Eisenhower's speech of April 20 in which he promised that the U. S. Government wanted to do its share in solving international questions. However, Pravda added: "It must now be noted that Eisenhower's new speech of May 20 did not even leave a trace of this peace-loving gesture, not to speak of supporting it with deeds." The reference was to the President's tax program speech last Tuesday night, when Eisenhower repeated the charge of "imminent Soviet aggression" as a pretext for denying tax cuts.

### "TIMELY STEP"

As regards Churchill, the newspaper said his May 11 speech was considered in the Soviet Union as a "timely step" in the present international situation.

"Not everything Churchill said can be accepted by Soviet opinion (Continued on Page 4)

## AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION:

# Call for Big Four Parley, Fight Back on McCarthyism

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) ended its three-day sixth annual convention today with a program calling for a fight back against McCarthyism, defense of economic and social progress against the giveaways and takeaways, and support of big-

power peace negotiations, including the USSR.

The fight against the menace of McCarthyism was the dominating theme, from the keynote address of Sen. Herbert H. Lehman Saturday morning to the talk by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, today. The major resolutions emphasized the same theme.

Anti-Communism continued to be stressed but the main target of the convention was the threat to economic, social and political rights by the Republican-big business gang.

Main deliberations centered on three policy statements—political, foreign and domestic.

The foreign policy resolution, adopted yesterday, continues to speak about non-existent "aggressive policies of the Soviet Union." It says that the "death of Stalin and the west's building up of strength may afford, if not the possibility of a general settlement, at least the chance of reaching partial settlements."

It says also that the USSR could speed negotiations by "expediting an armistice in Korea" although even the allies of the U. S. government have criticized Washington's position. It adds: "Certainly nothing is to be lost, if we are sure of our own purpose and strength, from a meeting with the new regime in the Kremlin."

It was reported that the foreign policy resolution represented a compromise between die-hard forces that want an all-out cold war anti-Soviet statement and those who felt it was time to seek alternatives to a war program.

This compromise was reflected in a number of inconsistencies, such as criticizing reductions in arms expenditures while calling for peace negotiations, or support of the "European defense community at the heart of which is rearmament German troops, while declaring: 'We oppose any steps leading to the creation of a German national army.'

### POLITICAL POLICY

The political policy statement declared that ADA stands independent of all parties and that it "will seek out, propose and support candidates who stand for rigorous liberal programs." It says that there are "three elements" in both old parties—"the liberals, the responsible conservatives and the irresponsible reactionaries." The difference between the Democratic and Republican parties, it

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# Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

Vol. XXX, No. 103  
(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, May 25, 1953  
Price 10 Cents

## Faces Death Friday; Sole 'Evidence' Cop's Guess

By ABNER W. BERRY

RALEIGH, N.C., May 24.—From newspaper files and from persons who attended the three trials of Raleigh Speller, 51, one of four Negroes scheduled to die here next Friday in the state's gas chamber, I have pieced together the six-year record of an incredible frameup. Speller's agonizing

six years in the death house throw light on the quality of justice under which he and the other three Negroes have been robbed of their right to life itself.

Speller's ordeal began back in 1947 on July 18 when Mrs. Aubrey Davis, a 52-year-old white woman reported she had been raped. State highway patrolman C. E. Whitfield, according to later court testimony, went to the

Davis home in Williamston to find Mrs. Davis in a state of hysteria. According to Whitfield, Mrs. Davis told him she had been raped by a "light colored man." With that description, Whitfield said he rushed out of the house to find the culprit.

No more than 600 yards from the Davis home Whitfield saw Speller sitting on the curb in front of a juke joint—the first Negro he encountered after visiting Mrs.

Davis. Without taking the Negro to the alleged victim for further identification, Whitfield placed Speller under arrest, an act which, when announced roused racist tension and lynch threats.

Bertie County Sheriff Harry L. Smith testified he rushed Speller from the Williamston jail to Greenville in adjacent Pitt County, for safe keeping, and that he beat Speller so brutally en route that

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## 300 Subs a Day Are Needed

### An Editorial

Last Monday, we published a statement from the New York State Committee of the Communist Party calling upon leaders of its party "at every level," and upon its clubs and members, to get into the Worker circulation campaign and to "work on it unflinchingly until all goals are reached."

The statement was issued following our own plea to all our readers in New York to renew the campaign, because we had succeeded in reaching only 50 percent of our Worker sub goal of 13,000 in New York.

We said, and we repeat, that we cannot afford to lose the 6,000 New York readers we stand to lose if we do not put the campaign over.

But it is not only the fate of the paper that is involved. At the risk of sounding immodest, let us repeat what the Communist Party statement last Monday said about our political role:

"Almost alone of the daily press in our country the Daily Worker has fought day in and day out to organize the people for peace. It has had a heroic part in developing the atmosphere which has made peace possible, and it is continuing to play that part in order to realize the possibility.

"There has been no other newspaper in the history of the American working-class movement—or of the American people—that has performed the service to all humanity which the Daily Worker and The Worker are performing in the struggle to prevent the outbreak of a massive new world war."

We have been informed by local Freedom of the Press groups that Communist Party members, and others, are beginning to respond to our plea for renewal of the campaign though as yet this has not been reflected in increase in subs.

Because the success of this

effort is so essential to our paper, and because it will require continuous, intensive effort, we propose to keep a daily box score of results in each county in New York City, as well as in the Trade Union Committee.

We need an average of 300 subs a day every day in the week for the next three weeks, if we are to reach our goal by June 15.

This is the rate actually reached at the height of the campaign last year, and is quite possible—with intensive effort—now. Let's not lose a single reader this year!

Here is the way we stood in New York as of Friday:

County	Goal (W. and D.W. Subs)	In So Far	%
Queens	1700	1140	67
Bronx	2000	1089	55
Brooklyn	4500	2330	52
Manhattan	3300	1700	51
Trade Union Committee	2500	1142	46
Upstate	900	392	44
Total	14,500	7793	54

## The Bermuda Parley—A McCarthyite Maneuver!

See Page 5



# 153 Unions Get UE Plea on Anti-Labor Bills

(By Editorial Board)

A call to 153 unions throughout the U.S. to act to defeat the flood of anti-labor bills now pending in Congress was issued by Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Fitzgerald said the UE membership will cooperate "with all sections of the labor movement at every level" in such a campaign. He appealed to the unions to "do everything in their power to help create the kind of movement that is needed" to stop the deluge of threatening anti-labor laws.

In a letter to all members of Congress, Fitzgerald warned: "These anti-labor bills undermine the traditional right of free choice of American workers and create the necessary conditions to establish a 'labor front' in our country."

He singled out 19 bills that he said are especially dangerous. Among them are:

S 23 (McCarran, D-Nev.) Amends the McCarran act of 1950 "to make it unlawful for a member of the Communist organization (as defined by the Subversive Activities Control Board) to hold an office or employment with any labor organization and to permit the discharge by employers of persons who are members of organizations designated as subversive by the attorney general."

S 225 (Butler, R-Nebr.) Amends Taft-Hartley act to provide for injunctions outlawing strikes in ocean transportation between U.S. and territories.

S 655 (Taft, R-O.) Extends Taft-Hartley affidavit requirements to "members of all policy-forming and governing bodies" of a union. This could include the entire union membership.

S 1161 (Goldwater, R-Ariz.) Amends Taft-Hartley giving states right to outlaw strikes or picketing.

S 1254 (Goldwater.) Gives Subversive Activities Control Board power to outlaw unions and has individuals from union activity and sets up machinery for government licensing of unions.

HJ Res. 247 (Lane, D-Mass.) Establishes penalties of two to 10 years in jail and/or \$10,000 fine for "the deliberate slowdown of production of war material; the crippling of machinery and other facilities; by dictated limitation of production by daily or hourly quotas; by personal grievance, 'quickie' or union unauthorized 'wildcat strikes'; by unnecessary absenteeism; by subversive propaganda creating dissension among workers; by the infiltration of spies."

The bill specifically declares it unlawful for any person or persons to "(a) set a maximum scale of hourly or daily production output per man, group, or assembly line; (b) to cause work stoppage;



FITZGERALD

(c) to foment or call a strike because of the discharge of an employee suspected of subversive activity."

HR 2545 (Lucas, D-Tex.) Limits collective bargaining to local unions and forbids the same collective bargaining agent from bargaining with competing firms.

HR 3055 (Lucas, D-Tex.) Amends Taft-Hartley to give states freedom to outlaw or limit the right to strike or picket.

HR 3146 (Kearns, R-Pa.) Prohibits pay for "services which are not performed," threatening call-in pay, time off for jury duty, paid holidays and vacations.

## Student Editors Throughout U.S. Welcome Plan for Trip to USSR

Despite the McCarthyite reign of terror on college campuses, American students have expressed a desire to learn the truth about life in the Soviet Union. The editorial board of the "Crown," undergraduate newspaper of Queens College, has recently initiated a move for student editors to visit the Soviet Union.

Co-sponsored by Columbia University newspaper, the "Spectator," the Queens College "Crown" has contacted over 90 colleges and university newspapers throughout the country for their support in this effort. Thus far, responses have been overwhelmingly in favor of the plan.

Permission has been requested through letters to Ambassador George Zarubin, at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and Mr. Andrei Vishinsky, chief Soviet delegate to the UN. The reply was a warm greeting to the American student editors and acceptance from the Soviet end of the necessary arrangements.

The "Crown" in an editorial, stated that they choose "to regard the present world situation with hope." They cannot think of a better way of "promoting understanding between the peoples of two countries than by an exchange of students and of newspaper correspondents."

The following excerpts from letters received from editors of college publications throughout the U. S. are quoted in the "Crown."

"I will be happy to give the trip any coverage which we will be able to extend, and I am sure that should delays involve postponement of the trip next year, that my successor will be as interested in the trip as I am."—Irving E. Witky, editor, Commentator, Yeshiva College.

"We wholeheartedly concur with your proposal to request permission from Russian authorities to tour the country as student editors."—Boris D. Vule, editor, Wildcat, Arizona University.

"I am quite willing, even anxious, to sign my name to the cable. . . I suppose nine out of ten editors responded to a plea that they be considered as a possible delegate. At least, I am going to make that plea."

"I am . . . a student of Russian language. . . I am 25, was an army second lieutenant . . . during World War II, and would be willing to get recommendations if there is any possible opening. . ."

"Sounds like a great ideal! I would be very glad to help if you need any help contacting Chicago area schools."—Joan Brennard, editor, Chicago Maroon, Chicago University.

"The Senior Board of the Brown Daily Herald has approved unanimously the cablegrams. . ."

"—Robert M. Wigod, editor, Brown Daily Herald, Brown University."

"... you can count on our support."—Magdalen Andrews, editor, Sweet Briar News, Sweet Briar College.

"We think it is a good idea. . ."

"—Natalie Becker, co-editor, Miscellany News, Vassar College."

"The Daily Nebraskan enthusiastically endorses your plan to capitalize on the apparent hospitality of Comrade Malenkov. I think your idea must have been heaven-sent because it certainly sounds super-human."

"I may be talking in the superlatives, but I mean what I am saying. Immediately after receiving your letter, I sat down and did my best toward writing an editorial about it. I am enclosing this effort."

"Best of luck to you, brave people."—Don Pieper, editor, Daily Nebraskan, Nebraska University.

"I do believe that a trip to Russia by university newspaper editors will provide some valuable knowledge and insight which could be of great aid in intelligently interpreting news involving the Soviet government."—Roger B. Thurrell, editor, Daily Cardinal, Wisconsin University.

## Quickie Trial of Careathers Ordered by Pittsburgh Judge

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, May 24.—Judge Rabe F. Marsh wants a quickie Smith Act trial for Ben Careathers, the sick Negro leader, whom he took out of a hospital bed last week. "I think for Mr. Careathers' benefit the faster we go the better," the judge told defense attorneys.

bluntly and he repeated it several times while he was denying the defense motion for severance. During the hearing the judge remarked that all Careathers had to do in the trial was to sit back in his chair and listen to testimony. Later he added that he might have to answer some questions on the witness stand besides.

A quickie trial will fit the prosecutors' plans for a speedy conviction. But it also brings the danger of a speedy death in Federal Prison.

As part of his quickie plans Judge Marsh advised defense lawyers to cut short Careathers' defense preparations.

The judge gave this advice

preparation at one point. "Don't put him through it."

BLAMES DEFENSE. Another time he told Powe: "If you as his counsel and lawyer subject him to any ordeal . . . be it on your head, not on this court."

And again he accused Powe of planning to "coach" Careathers, when the Negro attorney spoke of the conferences that are necessary before a witness takes the stand.

A quickie trial of course imperils Steve Nelson, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and Jim Dolsen, the other defendants, as well as Careathers.

The influential Pittsburgh Courier gave a top, front page three-column play to the sick Negro leader's powerful opening speech to the jury.

The Negro newspaper emphasized Careathers' grave illness.

The third paragraph of the story read:

"Appearing drawn and fatigued and coughing intermittently (which caused several recesses of court), Careathers who had been confined in the Tuberculosis Hospital for three weeks recently, read from a 25-page prepared opening statement."

The Courier pointed out that the judge based his account of his work in the steel drive when he organized 2,000 Negroes into the CIO union, and "broke through the company rule in Aliquippa (Jones & Laughlin Steel town)."

Irving Weissman, first defense witness, will be again on the witness stand as the trial resumes Monday.

Judge Marsh urged the curtailing of Careathers' defense again and again.

"It is a voluntary thing that he undergoes such activity," the judge remarked of Careathers' plans "to

## AFL Teachers Assail Chicago Bookburning

(By Editorial Board)

The New York Teachers Guild, AFL, described a recent Chicago bookburning as "outrageous" and called on chairman Robert C. Hendrickson of the Senate subcommittee on civil liberties to investigate the incident for possible violation of federal as well as local laws.

The Guild told Hendrickson that on April 12, "a mob, apparently unopposed by local police, broke into a meeting place and seized and burned certain literature, including copies of Soviet Civilization by Constance Lamont." Describing itself as anti-Communist, the Guild said: "Our condemnation of the Chicago incident does not imply approval of the burned books, nor of the propaganda material destroyed. Nevertheless, as free Americans, proud of our heritage of civil liberties, we must condemn actions so reminiscent of Nazi techniques."

## Will Test Oregon Anti-Picketing Law in Courts

SALEM, Ore., May 24.—Leaders of the state AFL and CIO have stated they will seek court tests of Oregon's new anti-picketing law.

James T. Marr, secretary of the Oregon Federation of Labor, and George Brown, secretary of the Oregon Industrial Union Council, issued their warnings after Gov. Paul L. Patterson signed the bill, described as an anti-organizational picketing measure.

Patterson waited 20 days before signing the bill. He made it law a little more than 12 hours after receiving Atty. Gen. Robert T. Thornton's opinion that the ban is constitutional. Patterson said he expects a quick court test of the law, which does not go into effect until July 21.

## COUNCIL OF CHURCHES BACKS BISHOP OXNAM

CHICAGO, May 21.—A resolution expressing "confidence in the loyalty of the lay and cleric leaders" of the country's Protestant churches was passed unanimously today by the general board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church and Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, former commander of the WAVES, were not mentioned by name, although the Rev. James Wagner of Lancaster, Pa., had named them in his original request for the confidence resolution.

The chairman of the resolution writing committee, Dr. Eugene Blake of Philadelphia, said, however, the names were not included because "only two names . . . would not be enough."

He said other church leaders

not named might think they were not being supported if Oxnam and Mrs. Horton were mentioned.

Earlier in the day both Oxnam and Mrs. Horton were named to a 15-member committee "on the maintenance of American freedom," which will study Congressional investigations and "communism."

Bishop William C. Martin, president of the Council, said the resolution followed reports that the State Department had informed Mrs. Horton that confirmation of her appointment as a delegate to a United Nations social commission session was being held up to avoid any "embarrassment" to her or to the Administration.

Bishop Oxnam recently opposed the reported intention of the House Un-American Activities Committee to investigate communism in churches.

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# AFL, CIO Blast Bills World Red Cross Societies Aimed Against Labor Urge Immediate Cease-Fire

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Both AFL and CIO have blasted the new anti-labor amendments to the Taft-Hartley law which the Senate Labor Committee starts working on tomorrow. George Meany, AFL president, following an Executive Council meeting Friday, scored publication of the amendments prepared by the staff of the Senate Labor Committee.

At the time Meany did not know all the contents. He expressed grave concern over what was being prepared and said the council would study developments in the House and Senate labor committees. The council is expected to have more to say tomorrow when it resumes its quarterly meeting.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO counsel, hit the amendments as "more repressive than T-H in at least nine material respects." He listed these as "an open invitation" to states to pass more repressive laws than Congress dares; anti-labor political packing of the NLRB; the right of political hacks to fire NLRB personnel with no regard to civil service; creation of an "administrative monstrosity" in the new post of administrator; new means for employers to delay NLRB cases; an "absurd proposal" giving the board the right to determine whether work is "relevant or useful"; further encouragement to employer intimidation; overruling of anti-employer court decisions; and a "burdensome" provision to extend the non-Communist affidavit to union members.

The new non-Communist section, which is extended to employers, declares that affidavits are required of any person in a union "who engages in a policy-forming or governing activity."

Grounds for canceling the affidavits of such an "officer" include refusal to testify "before a grand jury, legislative committee or agency of the U. S. whether the affidavits were true or false."

If the union does not "dissociate itself" in 30 days from this person then NLRB certification is canceled.

The section is regarded as a substitute for the Goldwater-Rhodes union-busting bills.

The amendment also grants to states the full right to regulate strikes, picketing and "labor disputes," permits an enlarged NLRB to grant states jurisdiction over other labor matters and increases the size of the board from five to seven to assure a GOP majority. Unions may also demand employers fire workers considered "Communists."

The AFL executive council at the weekend rejected the AFL

International Longshoremen's Association reply to its clean up order as "inadequate." If there is no improvement by the next council meeting in Chicago, Aug. 10, the council will recommend to the St. Louis AFL convention in September that the ILA charter be lifted, Meany said.

## ECONOMIC POLICY

The council urged Eisenhower create a commission, with representatives from the department of Labor and Commerce and the Council of Economic advisers, as well as labor, business and farmer to study ways for economic expansion.

The statement said it is "plain realism" to expect "far reaching adjustments" after the arms program tapers off. Even with present arms spending, the statement noted, wholesale prices have been going down while retail prices have been rising, creating the danger of crisis. The recent rise in the interest rate, the council noted has increased the danger.

The Council noted three attacks on decent housing under the Eisenhower regime — weakening and removal of Federal rent control, increases in interest rates and elimination of funds for low-rent public housing. It urged continuation of Federal rent controls in critical areas until July, 1954, low interest long term loans to cooperative and non-profit groups for home building, and adequate low rent public housing and slum clearance.

It said the "token program" of 35,000 units is a rock bottom minimum and urged the Senate to override the House, which the Senate committee has already done.

The council is due to discuss a political statement tomorrow. There is talk it may be put off in view of T-H developments.

## Forum Wednesday On 'Peace and Jobs'

The New York Peace Council will hold a forum Wednesday on "Peace and Jobs—Can We Have Both?" The forum will take place at 7:30 p.m. at the Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 W. 23 St.

Chairman will be Thomas Richardson, director of the American Peace Crusade. Speakers will be Clifford Cameron, business manager of Local 475, United Electric union.

Tickets can be obtained from the N. Y. Peace Council, 125 W. 72 St.

GENEVA, May 24.—The executive committee of the League of Red Cross Societies at the weekend unanimously urged the cessation of all hostilities in Korea for an agreed-on period while armistice negotiations proceed. The committee acted after a resolution was submitted by Dr. Boris Pachkov, of the Soviet Red Cross, proposing an appeal to the belligerents to cease bombardment of towns and villages in Korea.

All delegations, including Dr. Pachkov, then approved an amendment by Lady Limerick, of the British Red Cross, appealing for cessation of all hostilities for an agreed period in order that the present armistice negotiations may take place in the most propitious circumstances.

The executive committee also gave unanimous approval to a resolution presented jointly by the Red Cross societies of the U. S. and China, urging that both sides in Korea "speedily settle the question of repatriation of prisoners-of-war."

The statement said it is "plain realism" to expect "far reaching adjustments" after the arms program tapers off. Even with present arms spending, the statement noted, wholesale prices have been going down while retail prices have been rising, creating the danger of crisis. The recent rise in the interest rate, the council noted has increased the danger.

## REPORT, NO BASIC REVISION IN CLARK'S NEW POW PLAN

Gen. Mark Clark yesterday reportedly handed to the Korean and Chinese negotiators a new "compromise" truce plan which holds adamantly to the main points already rejected by the Koreans and Chinese. At the same time, McCarthyite spokesmen in the Capital continued to raise the ante on any truce.

According to one Washington source, the Pentagon's "new compromise offer" insists on measures which would make it practically impossible for Korean and Chinese representatives to visit their prisoners of war and enter discussions to dispel their alleged fears to return to their homelands.

Meanwhile, McCarthyite spokesmen Sen. William K. Knowland (R-Cal.) and Sen. Alexander Wiley

(R-Wis.) called for harsher settlement terms. Wiley said the Soviet Union should be required to stop sending arms and aid to the Koreans and Chinese before any world peace talks. Knowland wanted to prevent Eisenhower from having authority to determine U. S. peace demands in Korea.

In a broadcast yesterday, Lt. Gen. Nam Il, chief Korean-Chinese negotiator, insisted all unrepatriated prisoners be turned over to a neutral commission. He also declared that all five nations of the commission be allowed to send troops to South Korea, so as to free prisoners from the control of the Pentagon and prevent disruptive activities by the U. S. command.

## GM Agrees to Revise Escalator Pay Clause

DETROIT, May 24.—General Motors yesterday agreed to re-write wage provisions of its five-year escalator contract with the CIO United Automobile Workers, an agreement which had two years yet to run.

The wage pattern, said to affect 350,000 GM workers, is expected to set the scale for the rest of the auto industry. More than 1,000,000 UAW members are covered by escalator agreements.

The new terms provide that GM will:

- Transfer 19 cents an hour of a 24-cent cost-of-living allowance to the basic wage, so rates cannot drop more than 5 cents, regardless of the escalator.

- Increase the annual improvement of "productivity" factor from 4 to 5 cents an hour. Base wages will go up 5 cents on May 29 and again on the same date next year.

- Increase the rates of 40,000 skilled workers June 1 by 10 cents an hour.

Walter Reuther, president of the UAW, said other automobile firms will be asked to meet the new wage scales. Ford and Chrysler were expected to be next in line.

The GM agreement did not involve the union's demand for improvement in the existing pension scale of \$125 a month.

Reuther said the union "had not forgotten" the pension matter.

## Quirino to Run For Presidency

MANILA, May 24.—President Elpidio Quirino was nominated by acclamation yesterday to run as the candidate of the Liberal Party in the November election.

Gen. Carlos Romulo, ambassador to the U.S., and his backers walked out of the convention after Romulo's request for a secret vote on nominations was denied.

## ILGWU Total Assets \$52,848,000 Report Shows 6-Year Drop in Pay

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO, May 24.—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union today disclosed its financial report, boasting of combined assets for the general office and affiliates of \$52,848,000, plus \$113,250,000 in its various welfare and retirement funds.

This contrasts with the report of officers showing a decline in the hourly earnings of most of the union's members since 1947—a period that saw a rise in the cost of living about 50 percent.

The report was released by David Dubinsky, ILGWU president, who also is secretary-treasurer.

Dubinsky also disclosed that the union lost about 10 million dollars because government bonds, in which the union has all of its investments, dropped recently.

He disclosed that in the three years since the last convention a total of \$5,061,000 was donated by the union to "labor and humanitarian" causes. There was no occasion, he said, for donations to other unions for strike or such assistance.

Among the large items was \$250,000 for the Jewish Labor committee, the outfit most active in spreading poison against the Soviet Union and the new democracies, and \$35,000 for Le Populaire, the Socialist Party paper in Paris. Another item is \$40,000 for the scurrilous red-baiting magazine, the New Leader. When his attention was called to the unusually large donation for the little-circulated publication, he said, "It is for doing a job in fighting the Daily Worker."

Numerous other donations totaling many tens of thousands of

dollars went for other Social-Democratic and other anti-Soviet outfits in and out of the country.

## LOVESTONE REPORT

The convention earlier acted without discussion on a lengthy report of its Committee on International affairs prepared for it by Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the AFL's so-called "free trade union committee." It is directed mainly to stemming the developing pro-peace sentiments in the trade unions.

The bulk of a 3,000 word statement read along with the resolutions, ironically titled, "For Peace and Freedom," is angled to discourage a real hope for peace.

The report picked for its target a three-paragraph resolution on foreign policy submitted by New York Local 38, which simply greets the revived truce negotiations as raising "new hope for achieving peace."

"But the present situation demands that we be realistic as well as hopeful," the report comments, and calls for a still more warlike position—a boycott of all trade with the socialist world, and no compromise on prisoners repatriation. A new low is reached in the fake cry of "Soviet anti-Semitism."

After telling the members to place no stock in current peace efforts or in the possibility of peaceful co-existence, the report is forced to take some cognizance of

the pre-peace sentiment. It says, "we should never shut the door to negotiations" and calls on the west to meet the peace proposals "with new tactics of their own."

## "CONDITIONS"

The report wants Eisenhower to shift from a "defensive" to an "offensive" position on peace, and suggests a long list of conditions to the USSR and China that would make for further negotiations.

The report raps collaboration with Franco Spain and Peron but omits reference to collaboration with neo-Nazi elements of West Germany.

The convention Friday set a new mark in the steady trend of the union's leadership to collaboration with employers. Dubinsky dramatically invited about a score of heads of the large employers' associations visiting the convention to come up on the stage. He called out each of their names to the applause of front-seat delegates, mostly the "seasoned" officialdom and staff. The majority of the delegates of the newer locals remained silent and were visibly puzzled.

At one point Dubinsky so bubbled over with enthusiasm that he said, "Oh, this is sure going to be a class collaboration day."

With only one another day left, there was still been not a single speech from a delegate on the floor except for one sentence.

## NUMBERS

By ALAN MAX

Mr. Eisenhower's mathematical mind is greatly to be admired.

Take the number 4 or the number 5.

Now, Mr. Eisenhower feels that you can't just jump to 4 without going through the orderly arithmetical procedure. Before you reach 4, you must have 3, he says.

And so, at Bermuda, there will be only 3.

From 3, you can move in orderly fashion to 4. Of course, from 3 you can also move—

again in orderly fashion—back to 2 again. And then back to 1.

In fact, Mr. Eisenhower—who studies mathematics under Prof. McCarthy—prefers number 1 over all other numbers and always wants to get back to it as fast as possible.

Now, 1 is the best possible answer in golf. But in international politics, it can be the worst.

Because it is right next to zero.





# World of Labor

by George Morris

## Confusing the Fight On McCarthyism

CHICAGO. AFTER THE ILGWU'S conventions committee finished reading its report and resolution on McCarthyism, which was turned mainly into an anti-Communism resolution, delegate Raymond Orsini of New York, Local 91, rose and remarked "the word fascism is not in the resolve: I believe it should be added to it." Chairman Julius Hochman of the resolutions committee replied that "in order to keep the issue clear" the resolution should be retained as submitted.

That just about describes the tone of this convention that is supposed to express the sentiment and will of 430,000 ladies garment workers. The issue of McCarthyism is apparently a source of worry to the leaders of the ILGWU more because it forces them to recognize at least partially how menacing red-

baiting has become to the labor movement and the people as a whole, than the fascist threat it is to the country.

THE TYPE OF RESOLUTION submitted to the delegates for adoption is even more sinister when it is recognized what the committee did to the resolution on McCarthyism submitted by New York Dressmakers, Local 22, upon which the convention's action was allegedly taken. The resolution of Local 22, was more like the type being adopted by other conservative-led unions these days.

That resolution is concerned primarily with fighting McCarthyism as a menace, pledges a struggle against it and calls on Congress to eliminate the "abuses and injustices" in its investigatory methods. That resolution submitted by the right-

wing leadership of Local 22, expresses opposition to Communism, but at least it specifically declares opposition to fascists. The resolutions committee not only threw out the word "fascists," but refused to insert it when the request to do so came from the floor, as Hochman said, to "keep the issue clear."

In addition, the committee coupled its action on the Local 22 resolution with a resolution from another local titled "struggle against totalitarianism" which calls for a permanent presidential advisory council on "subversion" and other measures to intensify the anti-Communist drive. The content of the second resolution was the pattern for the report submitted.

THE UNION'S OPPOSITION to McCarthyism is buried in a bushel of scurrilous red-baiting. Its entire objection to McCarthyism is to its "methods," holding that Communism must be "fought in a controlled and responsible manner." This technique of turning the fight against McCarthyism into a more intense fight on the left and of not putting the rightful tag of fascism on McCarthyism, is "keeping the issue clear," according to Hochman.

The resolution must also be viewed within the context of the convention as a whole. While most conventions these days, are toned mainly against the menace of McCarthyism, this one was toned from beginning to end, against the "Communist conspiracy." And this, despite the boast that there wasn't a single left delegate in the convention. It certainly raises the question whether the ILGWU's leaders are sincere in their convention pledge to fight McCarthyism.

THE ILGWU IS ALSO distinguished from other unions that are no less rightwing-led, by the complete omission of any reference in the anti-McCarthyite resolution to the whole chain of laws—Smith, McCarran, state anti-Communist and loyalty laws—that give McCarthyism its legal sanction. The ILGWU doesn't even go as far as the CIO or any of its unions, or as far as many AFL unions or of the ADA which the ILGWU endorsed. This certainly raises a further doubt on whether the ILGWU's leaders intend to fight McCarthyism.

There is one important fact, of course. The ILGWU's leaders, although reluctantly, have been forced to recognize the general trend in labor to fight McCarthyism. Despite all the confusion, the call for a fight on McCarthyism is a convention decision. The real measure of that decision will not be what Dubinsky and associates do with it, but what the people in the locals do with it. I think the course of the struggle against McCarthyism will itself bring clarity and vigor against it in the ranks of the ILGWU. The garment workers will increasingly realize that they are really up against the menace of fascism and treat it accordingly.

## AFL Salesmen Boost Wagner for Mayor

The Provision Salesmen and Distributors Union, Local 627, AFL, came out at the weekend for Robert F. Wagner Jr., Borough President of Manhattan, for Mayor. An excerpt from On the Truck, official organ of the local, read:

"During his many years of public service, Borough President Wagner has been the leader in the fight for better housing, better schools, improved health conditions, civil rights and in all the other issues so near to labor's heart. With Mr. Wagner as Mayor, we can rest assured that solid progress will be made toward these basic objectives."

## PEACE NOTEBOOK:

# Times' Jingo Book Review Assailed

BACK ON APRIL 12, the New York Times' Sunday book section reviewed "The Southpaw," a novel about baseball by Mark Harris (who is also a biographer of Vachel Lindsay). The Times' reviewer, one Harry Sylvester, who once covered the Dodgers, praised the book's realism on baseball, calling it "distinguished and unusual," and then concluded:

"It is painful to have to report that it is badly flawed by Mr. Harris' opinions on the war in Korea. For whatever reasons, political or otherwise, Mr. Harris doesn't think much of our participation in it and says so through Henry (the chief character of the book). Perhaps it's only that Mr. Harris, like Henry, hasn't finished growing up."

Last Sunday's Times' book review section printed two letters objecting to this amazing paragraph in Sylvester's review. One was by the author of the book, another by an indignant reader. Mr. Harris' letter, written as if from the book's Henry Wiggen, read:

"I see where Harry Sylvester reviewing my book 'The Southpaw' says at the end that the book is 'flawed' by certain remarks concerning the war against Korea. He says probably I will think different after I am 'finished growing up.'"

"This flaws me, too. Ever since I was a kid 50,000 people been telling me 'You will change your mind when you are finished growing up.' What they mean is 'When you agree with me in all things then you can consider yourself finished growing.' So what his comment adds up to is the idea that nobody is finished until they see hand in glove in all matters with Henry Sylvester. I can't see that a-tall. HENRY WIGGEN, Perkinsville, N. Y."

## Many Think Our Policy in Korea, a Mistake

THE SECOND LETTER read:

"... Calling a book 'badly flawed' because one doesn't care for its writer's social non-conformity reaches a new low in jingoism. If there is any 'lack of maturity' in this instance, it is on the part of the reviewer and not the author of 'The Southpaw.' Let Mr. Sylvester be apprised that there are many thoughtful persons who think our policy in Korea is a terrible mistake, persons as politically 'mature' as this baseball pundit from Flatbush. FRANKLIN T. LASKIN, New Haven, Conn."

## Missouri Paper on Peace with USSR

THE PLEASANT HILL (Mo) Times writes editorially:

"Every time peace threatens to break out, the stock market quivers and the columnists who were so perturbed a few months ago about our having gotten into the Korean thing begin to worry about our being 'trapped' into getting out."

"Why Malenkov is acting more peaceful than Stalin (Ed. Note—A widespread line which tries to ignore Stalin's repeated peace offers and the fact that the Soviet Union has always had a policy of peace clearly stated) is not for us to diagnose. It is barely possible that he thinks peace would be a good thing for Russia. We are convinced it would be the best thing for the rest of us."

"Many terrible things could happen to this world. Peace is not one of them."

## Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

without serious objections," Pravda said, "but it is now important to emphasize not wherein we differ with Churchill but where we can facilitate the regulation of outstanding international questions."

Pravda referred approvingly to Churchill's statement that the problem of combining the safety of Western Europe with the Soviet Union's security could be solved.

"This declaration," Pravda said, "could not but find sympathetic reaction by people who really aspire to peace and the international regulation of international problems and who hate war."

The foregoing declaration of Churchill was considered in this country as a timely step in the present international situation. Doubtless the policy of harmonizing the interests of England with those of supporting peace and international interests will find understanding support in the Soviet Union and other peace-loving nations."

Then Pravda indicated its differences with the Churchill proposal. "First of all," Pravda said, "it should be noted that Churchill did not even think it necessary to mention the Yalta and Potsdam agreements—the execution whereof he personally participated in and which contained the most important principles regulating the German problem as a basis for est-

ating a peace-loving, Democratic Germany."

"How can one carry out the idea of a Locarno in relation to contemporary Germany?" Pravda remarked.

"Indeed, in speaking of the idea of Locarno, Churchill didn't recall with even one word the re-establishment of the unity of Germany, which has decisive significance not only for Germany itself but also for the cause of assuring security in Europe and in the entire world."

[Churchill in his May 12 policy statement referred to the pact signed in October, 1925, at Locarno, Switzerland, by which ostensibly Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Britain gave up their absolute "right to make war," and Germany agreed to arbitrate her disputes with France, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Locarno pact actually represented an effort at that time to build an anti-Soviet front.]

Pravda declared that, "even from the point of view of the interests of the security of Britain itself, the plan of Locarno looks invalid, not to speak of the interests of assuring the security of other countries in Europe and first of all neighbors of Germany—France, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc."

"Efforts to return to the Locarno pact," it concluded, "would broaden the prospects for changing... short-lived international combinations and grouping of some countries which would lead, not to easing but to aggravation of international relations."

# AMERICANS VS. McCARTHYISM

SINCE THE RUNNING of the KENTUCKY DERBY, the desk of GOV. LAWRENCE W. WETHERBY, has according to the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, "been a crossroads of intense public opinion as to whether McCarthyism is a help or hindrance to the nation."

Allan C. Trout, Frankfurt, Ky., correspondent for the Courier-Journal, reported to his paper that mail that came across the governor's desk during the first 10 days following the Derby showed this division:

• Thirty-six men and women approved the governor's refusal to pose for a picture at Churchill Downs with Sen. Joseph H. McCarthy (R-Wis).

• Six men and women condemned the governor for his statement to Derby photographers: "I'm not for Joe. I don't know where he is and wouldn't be caught photographed with him."

In addition to his mail, Gov. Wetherby received hundreds of congratulations by telephone and personal message.

"No action or statement by Wetherby since he has been governor has inspired more fervent reaction than this public repudiation of McCarthy," says the Courier-Journal.

Following are excerpts from letters applauding Gov. Wetherby published in the May 17 issue of the Louisville Courier-Journal:

From a man at Cincinnati: "My hat is off to you, sir, for the very neat and able way you expressed your (and our) opinion of McCarthy in those few words."

From a woman at Eau Claire, Wis.:

"As one who lives in Wisconsin and is unspeakably ashamed of our Sen. McCarthy, I wish to take off my hat to you for refusing to pose with him for a picture."

From a man at Milwaukee: "I agree. I don't think Sen. McCarthy is worthy of your friendship or hospitality."

From a man at West Allis, Wis.:

"I want to express to you

my most hearty appreciation. I consider him to be Public Enemy No. 1 to our democracy and the American people."

From a woman at Lexington, Ky.:

"Your statement was most gratifying. . . . This display of high principle and courage merits the admiration of . . . every American citizen."

From a man at Manhattan, Kan.:

"May I congratulate you on your courage in taking a public position on McCarthy? He would be much less of a threat to free American institutions if public officials and others had the courage of their convictions."

From a man at Madison, Wis.:

"My congratulations to you, sir, for your intelligence. Many of us here in Wisconsin are 'not for Joe.' Unfortunately, we are not in a majority."

From a woman at Lexington, Ky.:

"Congratulations. . . . If more of our public officials would speak out as you did, that they have no use for him, steps might be taken to restrain his malicious and demented behavior."

From a man at Detroit:

"Permit me to congratulate you for your resolute stand on this question. I am sure that if Eisenhower had displayed the same type of courage, McCarthy would not have had the opportunity to continue his deplorable antics which are bringing disgrace and shame to every tolerant American."

From a man and his wife at Green Lake, Wis.:

"We congratulate you on your state."

From a man at Berea, Ky.:

"Had you consented to be wirephoed, with a certain political celebrity whom you do not rate as a friend I would have been disappointed no little. I commend your discretion in this instance."

From a woman at Milwaukee:

"Your stand renews my belief that there ARE men in government with courage and decency. You have stopped my morale to a new high."





# Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 25 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854 Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treasurer — Charles J. Hendley

## THE BERMUDA PARLEY

CLEMENT ATLEE, Britain's former Prime Minister, knew whereof he spoke the other day when he said that "President Eisenhower makes a speech but then Mr. Dulles, the Secretary of State, makes a speech striking a different note."

Now Dulles, taking time out from his Middle Eastern tour, has "clarified" the objectives of Eisenhower's three-power "cold war" meeting in Bermuda next month.

Dulles, who is Joe McCarthy's foreign policy spokesman in the Eisenhower Cabinet, quashed the hopes of those who saw the three-power parley as a preliminary to a Big Four meeting.

While McCarthy at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Baltimore seems not to have been too ill or fatigued to sit up, take nourishment, and place his approval on Eisenhower's three-power conference, Dulles turned thumbs down on a meeting with the Soviet Union.

Before such a top-level Four-Power meeting is possible, McCarthy's spokesman said, the Soviet Government will have to "prove its sincerity" by (1) ending the war in Korea; (2) ceasing the "Communist aggression" against Laos; (3) concluding an Austrian treaty.

THIS McCARTHYITE DICTUM on when and under what conditions the Eisenhower Administration will condescend to talk with Soviet leaders cannot but give fresh alarm to the peoples of the world, especially the people of the United States.

The implication is clear that if the Eisenhower Administration does not see the coming three-power parley as a step toward discussions WITH the Soviet Union, it must regard it as an end in itself, that is, as discussions AGAINST the Soviet Union.

In other words, what the Administration envisions accomplishing at Bermuda is a new consolidation of the U.S.-British-French military core of the North Atlantic war alliance, and a re-dedication of this alliance to the U.S. billionaires' aim of unleashing a third world war.

Such an intention sheds light on the Pentagon's tactic of deliberately preventing the conclusion of an armistice in Korea. And a close look at the allegedly "compromise" proposal which Gen. Mark Clark is scheduled to "offer" the Koreans and Chinese at Panmunjom today will reveal the persistence of this determination to prevent an armistice.

Under the guise of a "compromise," the Pentagon again sets conditions that would permit it to turn over Korean and Chinese prisoners of war to Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek—its original design which deadlocked the truce negotiations 20 months ago.

Add to these maneuvers of the Administration in respect to the Bermuda conference and the Panmunjom talks two other related developments: (1) the reorganization of the military establishment and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and (2) the Administration's budgetary emphasis on offensive air power.

All this is weighty evidence lending credence to press reports that the Eisenhower Administration plans to extend the war in Asia with the use of atomic weapons sometime this fall.

IT WOULD BE TRAGIC for the cause of peace, however, if the peace forces in our country were to confuse possibility with actuality, that is, were to confuse what the war-profiteering billionaires and their McCarthyite politicians hope to do with what they actually are able to do.

While taking cognizance of the increased danger of a spread of the war arising from the Eisenhower-McCarthyite maneuvers, the peace forces should not ignore the fact that these very maneuvers reflect the growing relative weakness of the war camp.

The maneuver of the Bermuda parley was motivated not by the strength of the Eisenhower-McCarthyite camp, but by its weakness—by the mounting worldwide demand for a top-level Big Power conference and the growing rift with Britain and France over this issue.

The camouflage of a "compromise" at Panmunjom is motivated not by the Pentagon's strength, but by its weakness—by its untenable and unpopular position which demands virtual unconditional surrender of the Koreans and Chinese.

We can be confident that the billionaires and their McCarthyite stooges are not going to be able to realize their dreams: their position grows steadily weaker while that of the peace forces grows stronger.

Now the League of Red Cross Societies has unanimously called for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, and the Americans for Democratic Action—like the United Auto Workers convention before them—have urged the Administration to meet with the Soviet Government.

A big upsurge of pro-peace activity now can again smash the war-spreading plans of Wall Street and its politicians—especially if the trade unions move to lead it.

## NEWSBOY



## How to Turn Anger at McCarthy Into a Struggle to Stop Him

By JOHN DONALDSON

THROUGHOUT the United States today, resistance to McCarthyism is on the upsurge. Individuals and organizations who yesterday looked the other way while the Senator from Wisconsin blew one prop after another from under the Bill of Rights are emerging from their neutral corners. Among the most recent to join the good fight against McCarthyism are the National Council of Churches in the U.S.A., the Commission of Justice and Peace of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, 200 Members of Princeton University's faculty, the National Educational Association, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Amherst Alumni Association of Washington.

Behind this gathering opposition is a growing understanding that McCarthy is not just another reactionary. To an increasing number of Americans McCarthyism is an emblem of fascism. They're seen enough to want no more.

True, the illusion persists in many quarters that Eisenhower privately despises McCarthy. Sooner or later, goes this reasoning, McCarthy will overreach himself and the President will read the riot act to him. But in the face of the Administration's steady retreat before McCarthyism, the silence (and behind the scenes encouragement) with which it greets mounting excesses, such illusions become untenable. In actuality, between the Administration and McCarthyism there exists no division as to principle, only a division of labor.

Nevertheless, the sharpening attacks on McCarthyism bode well for our country. They signify that so far as the American people are concerned the time for fascism is not yet. Every fresh outrage committed by the McCarthyites arrays new forces against them and speeds the day of these scoundrels' long-overdue come-uppance.

IT MUST BE POINTED OUT, however, that the anti-McCarthyite front is dogged by a serious ideological weakness. Until and unless this weakness is routed out McCarthy's foes will continue doing him the favor of fighting with one hand tied behind their backs. The weakness? It is the acceptance of McCarthyism's dangerous

premise that Communists have no rights which the government of the United States is bound to respect or protect.

Many, too many, of the voices now being raised are critical of McCarthyism's "methods," of its "irresponsibility." Concern is expressed over the "innocent" people who are being destroyed along with the "guilty" ones. Implicit, if not outrightly expressed, is the feeling that red-baiters have their place when they are persecuting Communists. If only they'd stop hounding non-Communist liberals and former New Dealers everything would be fine.

It is time such illusions were laid to rest. Not until hell freezes over will the McCarthyites train their sights on bona fide Communists alone. Piecemeal sniping at Communists is a leisure they can't afford. Consequently, their use of the spray-gun, the smear.

There is method to their madness. Their enemies, they know, are too numerous to be picked off one at a time. And they are right. For whom do the McCarthyites deem their enemies? The vastly outnumbered Communists, yes. But not they alone. Examine the voting records of Dies, Parnell Thomas, Rankin, Bilbo, McCarran, McCarthy, Jenner, Velde, May, Nixon, Mundt — red-hunters all. They reveal the witchhunter's enemy to be every worker who feels he could use a little fatter pay envelope; every Negro who wants to see the Bill of Rights taken out of the show-cases; any American who'd rather talk things out with the Chinese and North Koreans rather than atom-bomb our way into Asia, and into World War III in the process.

SO FAR AS McCarthyism is concerned, it is not enough for this person or that organization to be anti-Communist. Unless one is ready to repeat after McCarthy that the Taft-Hartley law was conceived in heaven; that "what is good for General Motors is good for the country," he is ripe for the smear.

Such being the case, the futility of pleading one's and Communist purity, a la James Wechsler of the New York Post, becomes the reason why the pleas of some anti-McCarthyites for some discriminate and responsible witchhunting are so in-

availing. For how expect a McCarthy to respect the differences between Communists and anti-Communist than General George C. Marshall is the secret weapon of Mao Tse-tung?

How expect the observance of niceties from those who unblushingly branded even former child star Shirley Temple a spiritual Muscovite?

LIFE TEACHES that the only sure way to efface an evil is to attack it at its root. Anti-McCarthyites must realize that their censure of McCarthy's "methods" and "irresponsibility" advances the struggle, such tactics do not strike at the heart of McCarthyism. The only way to shove this evil off the American political scene once and for all is successfully to challenge the premise on which McCarthyism feeds . . . that the Communist Party and its members are not entitled to political freedom.

So long as anti-McCarthyites do not fire away point-blank at this premise they will remain perpetually on the defensive. They will find it more and more difficult to mount their offensive because their energy and time will be drained by the increasing need to prove that on such-and-such a date the Daily Worker conferred respectability on them by attacking them. The American press, which parleys McCarthy's merest hiccup into tomorrow's headline, will help see to that.

Those who, under McCarthyism's fire, couple their disavowal of pro-Communism with an accommodating attack on the Communist Party are strengthening McCarthy's Big Lie. McCarthyism's stock in trade, is the lie that Communism is an imminent and mortal threat to the country. Deprived of this crutch, McCarthyism would pack the wallop of a bald Samson. Armed with this lie, it has flourished to the point where it brazenly arrogates the function of whatever governmental department it wishes.

Yet when liberals, for example, cite chapter and verse to prove their ignorance of the Communist Manifesto they do no violence whatever to that lie. If anything, such "who-me?"ism nourishes that lie. For by implication, at the very least, don't such tactics assert that

(Continued on Page 6)



# ADA Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

states, "lies in the proportionate relationship of these three groups. The liberals are an ineffectual minority in the Republican Party and the reactionaries the strategically placed minority of the Democratic Party."

The job of the ADA is to cooperate with the liberal forces everywhere. The statement pledges ADA "to combat the trend to political conformity now developing through fear and intimidation. We warn against efforts to restrict free political discussion."

Noting its stand of "continuing opposition to Communism," it declares: "To promote public understanding of and rally opposition to continued political hysteria is ADA's most serious responsibility."

Major discussion on this statement centered on the section calling on national officers and members "to study the desirability of bringing about greater party responsibility and more meaningful party alignment."

Several delegates wanted the question of alignment to be made stronger to mean a realignment of liberal forces from both old parties. But this issue was deferred to provide more time for study of the whole question in the coming year.

## DOMESTIC POLICY

The domestic policy statement notes that "today a great danger to our continued progress has arisen. Official action or official acquiescence has given new vigor to sinister forces, long held back, which endanger our civil liberties, our intellectual freedom, our national prosperity, our national security and our ideal of fair economic opportunity for all."

It charges the government with "engineering a recession instead of laboring to avert one," noting the continued attacks on the rights and standards of labor, consumers, small business and farmers.

It calls for a progressive tax program and warns against the danger of a national sales tax and a constitutional amendment to place a 25 percent limitation on individual income taxes. At the same time, it contradictorily says, "Our internal strength as well as our national defense is threatened by the rapacious advocates of tax reduction."

When the interests of "national security makes tax reduction feasible," increasing personal exemptions beyond \$600 on income taxes, and other steps for raising consumer purchasing power, are favored in one resolution.

The statement also calls for government support of farm prices, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the enactment of legislation embodying the principles of the Wagner Act, support of co-operatives, protection of the public domain from the giveaway crew, public housing construction and rent control in critical areas, expansion of social security and old age coverage.

It also speaks out for aid to education, calling for an end to jimcrow education and "the rights of teachers and students to full freedom of research and publication and to full discussion in and out of the classroom, free from the restrictions of unwarranted oaths, investigations and censorship."

The section on civil liberties says, "Certain politicians in America are taking advantage of the existence of the Soviet challenge to undermine here the freedom which they pretend to advance."

It lists these threats to civil liberties as "the reckless conduct and perversion of legislative investigations which 'defame innocent persons, and repress the freedom of American schools, newspapers, governmental agencies, and other institutions.' It opposes 'immunity' bills and calls for granting witnesses the right of counsel and cross-examination."

It hits governmental loyalty proceedings for failure to provide

individuals with the full right of defense. Loyalty oaths, other than "traditional avowal of support of the Constitution and laws of the government" are condemned.

"Limitation of the right to advocate unpopular political proposals" is opposed, but support is given to "energetic enforcement of laws which forbid espionage and sabotage."

## ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Blasting repression of academic freedom, the statement declares "former membership in a fascist or Communist Party, or refusal to testify under the Fifth Amendment, should not be automatic grounds to disqualify a teacher but should be given only such weight as full inquiry shows to be warranted."

There is no call for repeal of the Smith or McCarran Acts, but revision of the McCarran-Walter Act is urged.

In a section on freedom from discrimination and bigotry, the statement calls for elimination of the polltax and all forms of segregation and urges the President to carry out his pledge "to eliminate every vestige of segregation in the District of Columbia."

There is no specific mention of FEPC, although a cloture rule to break filibustering is urged.

A special resolution on McCarthyism, adopted today, voices "deep concern at the assaults of Sen. McCarthy and his supporters upon our democratic heritage, and at the apathy of our political leaders to this menace."

"This pattern of behavior undermines our constitutional guarantees," the resolution states. "Both parties have failed to meet their responsibility to fight this evil."

## FIGHT-BACK URGED

Declaring that Republican Party leaders have "knuckled under" to the McCarthyites, the resolution warns, "the leadership of the Democratic Party must not bury its head in the political sands in the hope that the McCarthy issue will somehow pass away. Too many Democrats have attempted to 'sit out' this great threat to the survival of freedom."

"We call upon the millions of Americans who recognize this evil to make their view known to their political representatives. We urge religious and educational leaders to stand firm in the face of this immoral and subversive attack, and to continue to expose its essential un-Americanism."

The resolution also said that freedom had to be strengthened in view of the "external challenge" of "communism." It failed to note that McCarthy's uses this same non-existent challenge to justify his fascist steps. It also made the completely unsupported statement that the McCarthyites "have much in common" with Communists.

## CAREY'S TALK

Carey, speaking today in place of CIO President Walter Reuther, who was tied up in negotiations with Ford's, took issue with some ADA leaders who hold "it would not be charitable to judge the administration too soon."

The recent months have proved, Carey said, that "President Eisenhower is a compliant captive of Old Guard Republicanism, of big business, industry and reaction."

Carey declared: "As far as anyone can see today, McCarthy is snuggled just as close to Eisenhower's bosom as he was on the Wisconsin campaign platform last fall. The same is true of Jenner, and even more of big business and industry."

Ridiculing those who think Eisenhower can provide "leader-

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ship" on such things as Taft-Hartley, on a national sales tax or defense of liberalism, Carey stated:

"As certainly as we know anything today, we know that there are men in and behind the Eisenhower Administration who desperately want to see organized labor either destroyed or weakened to the point of impotency."

Warning that the men behind the administration are "seeking the destruction of organized labor's strength" Carey said, "if a mass liberal movement develops in this country, organized labor would inevitably form a large part of its base. In fact-facing realities—what mass base liberalism possesses in this country today lies in the labor movement."

"The forces of big business and industry behind the stacked deal know there is no chance of an effective counter attack by liberalism if the labor movement is crippled or decimated."

"In the past," said Carey, "ADA like organized labor has perhaps depended too much on a sympathetic administration, permitted too much of its strength and reliance to rest upon a liberal President and liberal government agencies. Some of us may have a lot to unlearn."

"Whether we like it or not, we of the liberal and labor movement are now on our own."

Carey brought up the phony specter of the "danger" of Communism and maintained General Electric was favoring "communism," but the bulk of his speech was devoted to a call for a fight in defense of labor and liberalism.

## LEHMAN'S ADDRESS

Lehman declared that "the present danger is McCarthyism." He was repeatedly applauded as he called for unity of Americans in "unyielding resistance to tyranny and injustice."

"We cannot afford to wait in the fight for freedom," Lehman warned. "There is an inquisition into the views of scholars, writers, actors, editors and journalists, but we do not know what to about it."

He stated that "we must rally to defend not only the innocents unjustly accused but the cause of freedom itself."

He said action against "subversion" or "conspiracy and overt actions against the security of the state" is a "police responsibility." He then added: "But we must tolerate, without legal restraint, the full range of private thoughts and beliefs, and full freedom to advocate them in the open market place, subject only to the restriction that such advocacy shall not constitute a clear and present danger to public security."

The only speaker who acted as though this was not 1953, and McCarthy had never been heard of was Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), who at the ADA banquet Saturday devoted virtually his whole speech to warning against "Communist infiltrations."

In the final session the 600 delegates representing 30,000 members elected officers. Mrs. Eleanor

Roosevelt was elected honorary chairman.

James E. Doyle, Wisconsin state chairman of the Democratic Party, and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard history professor, were elected co-chairman. Robert R. Nathan, economist, is chairman of the executive committee, and Marvin Rosenberg is treasurer.

Members of the national board are: Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Philadelphia; Arthur Altmeyer, Wisconsin, former chairman of the Social Security Board; Francis Biddle, former ADA chairman; Joseph S. Clark, Jr., Mayor of Philadelphia; H. Humphrey, Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Washington; Frank Karelson, Jr., member of the N.Y.C. Board of Education; Leon Kysler, former member of the Council of Economic Advisers; H. Lehman; Mrs. David M. Levy, N.Y.; David D. Lloyd, former assistant to President Truman; Leo A. Lermer, Ill.; Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore); Reinhold Niebuhr; James C. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; Gifford Phillips; Gen. Telford Taylor, former prosecutor at Nuremberg; Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.; Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; Monroe M. Sweetland, Democratic committeeman from Oregon; James A. Wechsler, editor of the N.Y. Post, and Mrs. Quincy Wright, Mass.

In addition the labor movement will later elect 12 additional members to the board.

## No. Carolina

(Continued from Page 1)

the prisoner had to be treated medically in Greenville. Smith excused this brutality by charging Speller tried to escape from four armed white officers!

Speller, known to be mentally retarded, was tried in the Bertie seat, Windsor, soon after his arrest. An all-white jury found him guilty despite his claim of innocence and the complete lack of evidence. Mrs. Davis said she had scuffled with her alleged attacker, tearing his shirt, but Speller's clothing showed no evidence of such a scuffle.

Patrolman Whitfield testified that Speller's outer clothing at the time of arrest had paint from the newly-painted Davis fence, but no paint was visible on Speller's clothing introduced at his trial.

In the summation to the jury, Bertel County Solicitor (prosecutor) E. R. Tyler, asked for "all with Anglo-Saxon blood to do your duty." The jury after five minutes deliberation said "Guilty!" and Judge Paul Edmondson said "Death."

After the sentence was pronounced, Tyler boasted to defense attorney Herman L. Taylor, a Negro, that Speller was the 21st man he had sent to the gas chamber. Taylor asked angrily:

"How many of these were Negroes?"

"Seventeen," answered the so-

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A second trial for Speller was held in 1948 before a jury drawn from Warren County rolls. Again the jury was all-white, the verdict was "guilty" and the new judge, Superior Court Judge R. Hunt Parker, condemned Speller to death.

The State Supreme Court reversed the verdict when it was revealed Negro names on jury scrolls were written in red ink.

Speller's third trial was held before a jury assembled from the Vance County rolls. Names of seven Negroes were on the jury panel, but but three of these men were dead; the others were stricken by peremptory challenges (the prosecution is allowed six such challenges). The all-white jury repeated for a third time its stereotyped verdict, "guilty." Judge W. I. Halstead passed sentence.

The State Supreme Court upheld this third verdict. Attorney Taylor then brought the case before U. S. District Judge Donald Gilliam, in Tarboro, on a habeas corpus writ. Having subpoenaed the Vance County jury rolls, Taylor showed he could identify all but two of the 145 Negro names on the list of 2,196. He pointed out that each Negro name had a period behind it while no white name—even those with the abbreviated "Jr."—had such punctuation.

Despite this, the U. S. court ruled against him, as did the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, and, finally, the U. S. Supreme Court last Feb. 9.

Speller's quest of justice is no different from that of Clyde Brown, the 22-year-old Winston-Salem tobacco workers' son, charged with "rape" and the cousin, Bennie and Lloyd Ray Daniels, 20, and 21, accused of killing a white taxi driver in Greenville.

The State Supreme Court has said it might hear another appeal in the Daniels' case on the basis of a trial court order. But the correction of the "errors" of white supremacy "justice" in all of these cases is ultimately the business of everyone.

Gov. William B. Umstead can correct these errors with a stroke of the pen, but he will act only if citizens everywhere write, wire and call him, asking he exercise executive clemency in the cases of the Daniels cousins, and of Clyde Brown and Raleigh Speller.



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# Pamphlet Details Sensational New Evidence on Rosenbergs

The full story of the new documents which show perjury in the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg is told in a pamphlet, "New Evidence in the Rosenberg Case," issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

"In the interest of seeking truth in the Rosenberg Case, guaranteeing American justice and preventing the tragic execution of two people who to this day maintain their complete innocence, we present these documents to the American people," the committee says in the introduction.

The committee estimated that the material would reach one million Americans. Rosenberg committees throughout the country have been urged to show the pamphlet to community leaders in their cities.

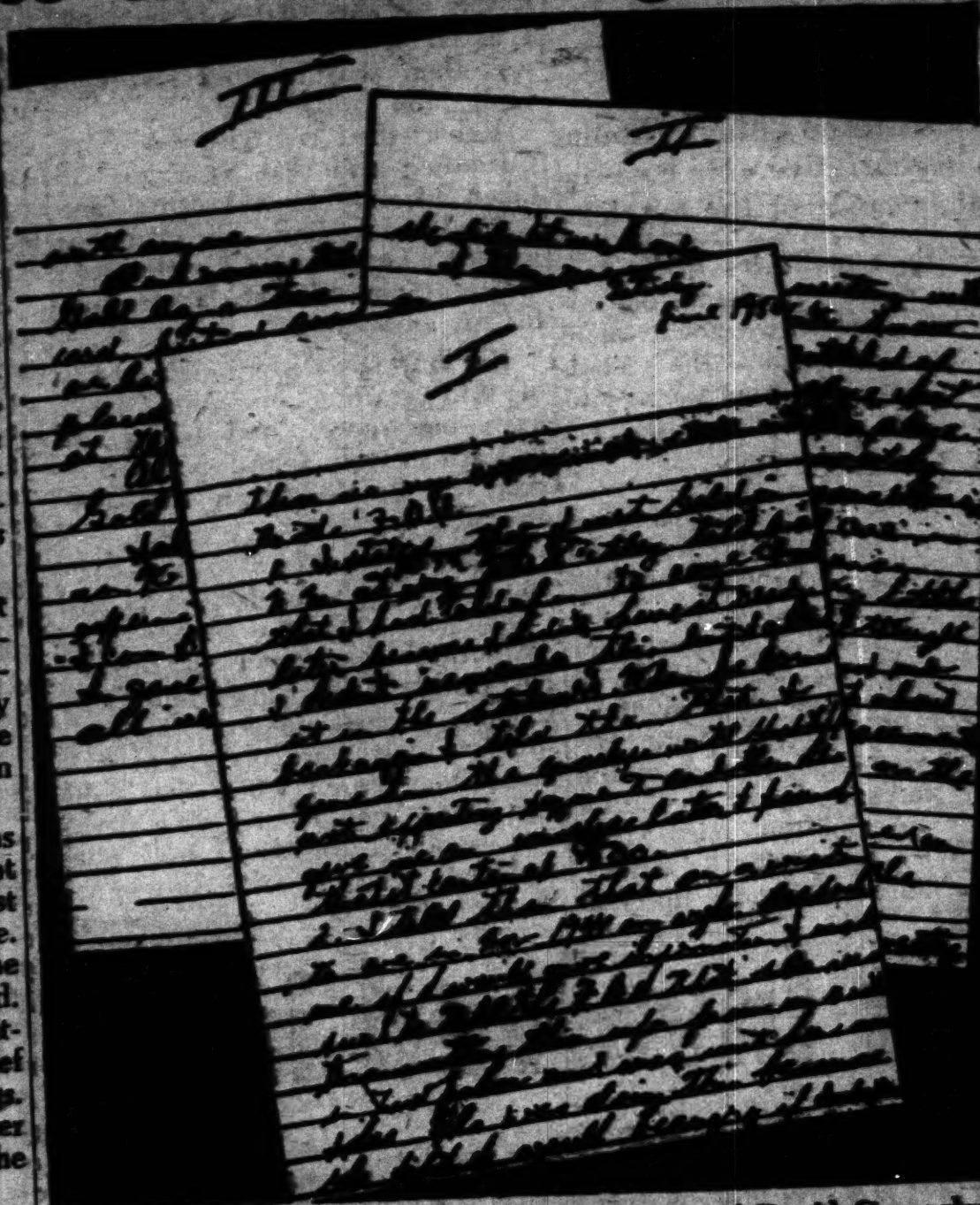
The pamphlet and reproductions of the documents have been sent to newspaper editors with a request that they study the new evidence.

The pamphlet compares the documents with the trial record. One document is in the handwriting of David Greenglass, chief witness against the Rosenbergs. His statements, written just after his arrest, contradict testimony he gave in the trial.

The other document is a lawyer's report on an interview with Ruth Greenglass, the wife of David Greenglass. In it she portrays her husband as a hysteric and liar, and also contradicts her own trial testimony.

The pamphlet contains the full texts of both documents, which were originally published in France by the anti-Communist newspaper Le Combat. The analysis shows the discrepancies in the Greenglass testimony with the aid of reproductions from the trial transcript.

"If in two accidentally discover-



The above document in the handwriting of David Greenglass, the government's chief witness, shows perjury in the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Text of the document appears on page 8 of the pamphlet, "New Evidence in the Rosenberg Case," just off the press.

ed documents," the pamphlet asks, "so many inconsistencies, so many open lies, and so many doubts become apparent, must we not wonder what future documents will unfold and what other obvious lies they will reveal?"

"American justice is the responsibility of all American citizens. Execution of the Rosenbergs despite the mountains of doubt

would be a tragic event that would reflect adversely on the good name of our country, and remain upon the consciences of all American citizens." Copies of the pamphlet are available from the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y., LOngacre 4-9585.

## Canadian Legislator Who Fought in Spanish War Praises Steve Nelson's 'Volunteers'

By WILLIAM A. KARDASH

The war in Spain, 1936-38 was a prelude to World War II in Hitler's timetable. It was a testing ground for Nazi-fascist forces and military tactics.

France's military attack, organized and backed by Hitler and Mussolini, against the elected Popular Front government of Republican Spain shocked the conscience of progressive mankind.

As Hitler and Mussolini poured troops, armaments and military supplies to Franco, resorting to mass destruction of civilian population (Guernica), volunteers from many parts of the world came to the aid of the Spanish Republican Army. Formation of the International Brigades in Spain was a demonstration of international solidarity with the heroic democratic people of Spain and a sign of worldwide opposition to fascism.

Steve Nelson, in his book, "The Volunteers," recounts some of the episodes of the life, battles, and heroism of the Americans in the Lincoln Brigade in Spain. The author describes his personal experiences with the men he led into battle, with whom he was training, on rest behind the lines and in hospital after being wounded.

The Lincoln Brigade, as did their comrades-in-arms from all over the world, played a heroic role in the true spirit of their democratic traditions in the traditions of Abraham Lincoln.

No amount of witchhunting by McCarthy or anyone else will ever erase that glorious page of history written by the Lincoln Brigade, representing the best of aspirations of the American people.

Here were some 3,000 Americans, braving all odds, voluntarily

William A. Kardash is a member of the Manitoba (Canada) Legislature. He was an officer in the Canadian Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion which served in the Spanish struggle against fascism. His review of Steve Nelson's book on the Spanish war, "The Volunteers" is reprinted from the Canadian Tribune, progressive weekly published in Toronto, Ontario. Steve Nelson is free on bail pending appeal of his 20-year framework sentence under Pennsylvania's sedition act. He is also co-defendant with Ben Careathers, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and James H. Dolsen in the current Pittsburgh Smith Act trial.

leaving their country, serving jail terms in France, crossing the Pyrenees by foot, to achieve their one objective—to help the Republican army fight fascist hordes in Spain. What a contrast with the present where the government spends thousands of dollars to enroll volunteers, with very little success. The simple language, the easy style, the human understanding, and the action packed all the way through make the book a most absorbing reading.

The book reveals, in part, the author himself, his modesty, heroism and understanding of what the fighting is about and his profound loyalty and devotion to humanity and progress.

His story tells why Eisenhower will not tolerate Steve Nelson being free in the U. S. today.

Peace, progress and democracy are dangerous to Eisenhower, McCarthy and the U. S. warmakers.

Therefore Steve Nelson is dan-

years in prison for his ideas and not for any act or commission.

Because the book was written while Nelson is in jail it only adds to the heroism and the fighting qualities of Steve Nelson, so highly regarded by all the volunteers who knew him and had occasion to work with him.

Participating in the Brunete offensive which began on July 4, and again on the Aragon front near Belchite, where I was wounded on Oct. 13, the chapters dealing with these two battles brought many vivid recollections to mind. If anything these two campaigns were compressed into too small a space. But the same could be said for most sections of his book. That may seem to be the case to any volunteer who was in Spain. To an average reader it is a book of fast-moving action from beginning to end.

With the change of names, the book could very well have been the story, for the most part, of the Canadian Mac-Pap Battalion.

To those who followed the Spanish war closely, this book will bring back many memories, pleasant and otherwise.

To others, this book instills confidence in the successful outcome of the present struggle that is being waged to assure the victory of peace throughout the world.

To those who read The Sculptor, The Sword, about Dr. Bethune's stay in Spain this book, while not mentioning him by name, will add to a greater understanding of Bethune's role in Spain. I hope the book will be read by thousands of Canadians.

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Dodgers On Milwaukee Spirit . . .

BACK FROM THE WEST, the Dodgers were chatting about the Milwaukee fan spirit. Was it as wild as it sounded over the radio, I asked Roy Campanella, who was standing behind the batting cage, at the Polo Grounds.

"More," he said, shaking his head in the wonder of it. "I've never seen ANYTHING like it in all my years. They'd batter up a storm for every pitch, if you heard that noise from the outside you'd think every minute was the most exciting thing that ever happened."

Does it help the players?

"Well," he said, "I think it has to. It sort of fires them up more, you should see some of the fielding plays they made."

Peewee Reese came around after taking his cuts and joined the discussion.

"Only thing like it I remember was Brooklyn in 1941," he said. "It isn't quite the same in Brooklyn any more, I mean it doesn't sound the same. But this Milwaukee crowd is even hotter on the team than Brooklyn was then." The little captain grinned. "Doesn't it always happen. Their biggest crowd, all set for us, and we beat them twice without much trouble. Can you imagine them if we got beaten?"

Carl Erskine, an Indiana man, was also fascinated by the Milwaukee crowds. I asked him if he thought the unique crowd noise and spirit actually helped the players play better, whether it translated itself into the won and lost column.

"We were talking about that on the bench in Milwaukee," the young pitcher said seriously. "I truly believe it does. Now a player playing in front of those small crowds last year in Boston will play his best, it's still his bread and butter, and yet . . ." Carl paused as if this were hard for anyone but a ballplayer to understand. "You take when the first Milwaukee hitter of the game stepped up to hit and the announcer said his name 'Bill Brutus.' Cheer! Why the noise just came from the grandstand so you couldn't hear yourself." He simulated holding a bat in his hand and shook it with an air of confidence and determination. "You just KNOW Brutus felt like a different player going up there. . . . Yes, I'm convinced it makes a difference on the field."

PREACHER ROE was talking about control.

"Yeah," the veteran southpaw observed wryly. "Now young fellows of this here baseball class, let me tell you the one thing I want to get across is that control is the most important thing for a pitcher. It makes the difference between winning and losing. Now for example, there was a game in Cincinnati where Bud Podbehan, he walked 13 men, and I didn't walk a damned one. And Cincinnati won in 10 innings 2-1."

Preacher grinned. "You know, it's still control beat me. Control isn't only bases on balls. I threw a low fast ball to Kluszewski in that 10th. It was supposed to be high. I can pitch him high all day—all day. . . ."

AFTER THEIR first 13 home dates, the Milwaukee Braves had drawn 302,667 paid attendance. In Boston last year the Braves drew a total of 281,278 for the entire season. Newspapers throughout Wisconsin report a big switch to the Braves by former Chicago Cub fans.

HM TUGERSON says he may sue the president of the Cotton States League, Al Haraway, whose telegram to the Hot Springs ball park declared the game forfeited, because Tugerson, a Negro, was in the Hot Springs lineup. Bowing to the ultimatum, the Hot Springs owners have again sent Tugerson back to Knoxville in a Class D League.

"It's just possible I may sue him," said Tugerson as he packed his things for the second time this season after being refused the right to play in the Cotton States League. "I'm not bitter but I think he did the wrong thing in making Hot Springs forfeit that game. I hope I land in the majors some day. I want to be in a league where they will let me play ball."

A dramatic picture in Friday's Daily Mirror shows members of the Hot Springs team listening to the reading of the league's forfeit ultimatum. The caption read "Negro pitcher Jim Tugerson, center, and Hot Springs, Ark. teammates hear loudspeaker announcement informing that their team would forfeit Cotton States League game to Jackson, Miss., if Tugerson pitched. The team stood by Jim and the game was forfeited. Yesterday, he was farmed out."

Said co-owner Lewis Goltz of the Hot Springs team: "We've had a bad gate all season and last night with Tugerson slated to play they were standing outside and crying to get in. The crowd booed the forfeit announcement and cheered Tugerson."

GIANTS' BRIGHTEST minor league hopeful may be outfielder John Golich, currently batting in the high 300's for Nashville in the Southern. The Dearborn (Mich.) youngster had one year in the minors, 1950, before being drafted. With Eric in the Middle Atlantic League he hit 363 with 20 homers and 106 runs driven across in 107 games. He came out of the army this spring and looked great in spring training. The Giants upped him to Nashville, where manager Hugh Poland thinks he has a chance to be an exceptional player. He was hitting .398 at last look, and is exceptionally fast for a big fellow. But, Golich was quoted as meaning by Sporting News, "I'm not getting these home runs. A guy's gotta hang out a few to get in the big money."

AT LEAST AS of before the weekend, Cleveland manager Al Lopez was showing the same cautious conservatism in his pitching selections as last year. In the Indian's 27 games, he had started nobody outside the "Big Four" despite the fact that several of them were off to a wobbly start and new talent is pressing for a showing (Hoskins, Aber). Bob Feller had won 1, lost 3, and been knocked out in another, but was still being rotated with the new men entered.

Tiger shortstop Harvey Kuenn looks like a big league hitter, but is not a big league shortstop. . . . Stu Miller, the Card's late season sensation of '52, has not had an effecting outing yet. . . . Red Sox brass all excited about the way Harry Agganis, former Boston U. football star who chose baseball for a career, is slugging for Louisville in the AA. . . . American Leaguers are unanimous in belief that Jim Fennell of the Red Sox is greatest defensive outfielder there in the Giants fans will go along with that as long as Willie Mays is in the club, but not longer. . . . Shouldn't the Giants, loaded with power and class but woefully short of pitching, think about making up a tempting package for hitter-lacking Milwaukee, like Don Mueller, Bobby Hoffman and a minor league slugger like Taylor, (at Minneapolis) one of the Braves' surplus starting pitchers?



# Weeping Father Says City's Carelessness Killed Boy

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

"Then he said, 'Don't ask me, pop, and don't scold'—" A griefstricken father, Thomas Santiago, factory worker, of 26 Fulton St., could go no further in his narrative. He covered his face and wept, at the scene where his boy was fatally injured because of the carelessness of a city government, a broad-shouldered, stock figure of the man, shaken with sobs.

Santiago was telling his story to a group sent by a committee that had been formed in indignation over the accident which claimed the life of 11-year-old Robert Santiago, and burned two other boys, one critically. This committee, called the Provisional Committee to Make the Streets of Brooklyn Heights Safe for Our Children, was making a survey of hazards resulting from the building of the Brooklyn-Queens expressway and Bridge approaches, still under way after some two years of construction.

The Santiago father, anxious to do what he could to prevent other

children from suffering a like fate to Robert's, had joined the group, headed by Mark Shafer, president of the Parents Assn. of the nearby PS No. 8, Hicks and Poplar streets. Newsmen had been invited.

The group will report on the survey at a meeting tonight (Monday) at the First Presbyterian church, 124 Henry St., to protest hazardous conditions in the Heights area. The father promised to be there.

A member of the group, Mrs. Ann Carradine, 115 Henry St., also active in the Parents Assn., whose 9-year-old son, Charles, is in Holy Family Hospital, had been taken off the "critical" list the previous day, said as they left the

father alone with his grief:

"It took two accidents, one almost fatal, before we got a traffic light four years ago at the school. Maybe now we can get the city to guard these frightful hazards."

## HOW IT HAPPENED

The father, who had seen his son buried the previous day, had told how his wife looked out the window of their flat on Good Friday. They had heard the sound of an explosion, but thought it was a collision on the busy thoroughfare of Fulton Street. His wife called to him, he ran to the window and saw, below, in the lot formerly a children park, now torn up by construction, "flames, then, children jumping up and

down to put out flames."

He ran down, and saw it was his boy and two others. By then a man, John Alvarez, had run from a tavern across the street and thrown his coat around Robert. "I saw he was smoking, but it was his skin that was smoking. I asked what he had done." It was then that he told his boy's reply, and broke down.

Robert died last Saturday. Mrs. Carradine said that Santiago had taken his boy to a hospital and wanted to take her son, "but police wouldn't let him, and I understand it was 45 minutes he lay waiting for an ambulance."

Her boy has undergone a series of skin grafting operations, will have one more, "and will have to learn to walk again because the skin will be tight over the knee at first."

The told how the two boys and another, Joseph Argibay, who escaped with superficial burns, were "exploring" the tunnels of Brooklyn Bridge, with kids from their school. These medieval looking stone tunnels were open and exposed to children when the high iron fence around the former park was removed for scrap and not replaced two weeks previous. Shafer pointed to new boards

nailed over a door and said it was only last Friday after numerous complaints from parents that the authorities had acted and sealed up the dangerous crypts.

"A park guard at the nearby War Memorial had given one of the boys a packet of matches," said Mrs. Carradine. "He struck it, and when Robert told him not to play with matches, he threw them into what looked like water. But it was gas or benzine, not water, and it led to several big cans carelessly left in a corner. Then came the explosion."

Shafer pointed to a pile of dirt and boulders from 10 to 20 feet in height, a half block away, unguarded by any patrolman, unprotected by a fence. "It's been there for months, and little children, with no playground near by, gravitate to it," he said. On the other side of the half-block long mound of dirt and boulders, a little by was playing.

Across from the S. Parkes Cadman Plaza the Brooklyn War Memorial center used by teen-agers as there is no other place nearby for games and handicrafts, the committee stated. They pointed to the heavy traffic to and from Brooklyn Bridge. "For months the Parents Assn. has been petitioning the traffic department to get a light, but there still is none," they said, "and none for three blocks to the north and two to the south."

Another dangerous area was a chasm about 30 feet deep, where the highway staging is under construction, from Columbia Heights to Fulton street, with accesses to children from Poplar and from Vine streets, unguarded. No guard was in sight. Big cans such as those which probably contained the combustibles which caused the Good Friday tragedy were exposed.

"Such places are invitations for kids who have no place to play save the cement playground at school," said Mrs. Carradine. Wife of an apartment building superintendent, she is the mother of two boys in the school. "You can't keep your children home all the time. Reluctantly I had told Charles he could go over to Joe's house while I did my Good Friday shopping for Easter."

The Santiagos have a daughter, and the father has two sons by an earlier marriage in the armed forces. He is employed at Mason Peaks Candy Co. on Long Island.

# Negro Representation Involved in State Senatorial Reapportionment

By MICHAEL SINGER

Fierce behind-door struggles within the Republican Party over the reapportionment of state senatorial districts, scheduled for enactment at the June special session of the Legislature, have a key bearing on the fight to extend Negro and Puerto Rican representation in both houses.

At the moment, the GOP internecine squabble involves differences of plans between Sen. Pliny Williamson, Westchester Republican who is chairman of the Joint Committee on Reapportionment, and John Crews, Brooklyn GOP leader, who won his weird "snake-hips" gerrymandering district last year. This time, Williamson is defying Crews and Gov. Dewey, who apparently submitted to the county leader's demand in 1952 and ostensibly is willing to surrender again.

But coalition forces, joined in the campaign to extend Negro representation and win Puerto Rican first-class citizenship status in the Legislature, are less concerned with the GOP feud which involves patronage and increased power in that party, than with the following demands:

1 — Reshuffling of Harlem districts to keep the present three Negro assemblyman district while

adding one more.

2 — Linking district lines to guarantee that Sen. Julius Archibald's victory last year as the first Negro ever to sit in the State Senate, becomes a permanent seat for the Negro people, rather than one based on the whims of political bosses.

3 — Extension of the Negro representation from Brooklyn where Assemblyman Bertram Baker is the lone Negro in the Legislature.

4 — Redistricting of Bedford-Stuyvesant to make possible election of a Negro senator from Brooklyn.

5 — Division of the 16 Congressional District and 14 A.D. in Harlem to help elect a Puerto Rican.

Sen. Williamson reflected growing Negro representation pressure in a reply to American Labor Party state executive secretary Arthur Schutler who requested a legislative public hearing before the reapportionment plans were enacted. Williamson, unlike last year when he ignored such a request, told Schutler he had "submitted your suggestions to the leaders of the Legislature." Schutler immediately wired majority and minority leaders of the Assembly and Senate to hold a public hearing so that the vital issue of representation "does not remain an item of private negotiation among clubhouse bosses, with the people denied a right to be heard."

In Manhattan, Negro and white organizations and community figures of all political thought are fighting, specifically, to redistrict the 14 A.D., now divided between Negro and Puerto Rican population, so that the district would provide a Puerto Rican legislator in addition to the Negro assemblyman, Hulan A. Jack. This struggle involves the 16 Congressional District in Central Harlem where Rep. Adam C. Powell is represented.

While the 16 C.D. is 95 percent Negro, it provides for only three Negro assemblymen and no Puerto Rican to the Legislature. Coalition-minded campaigners for extended minority representation point out that this is an inequitable ratio to the number of Negro and Puerto Rican citizens in the district. The 16 C.D., they contend, should be redistricted to provide for the possibility of electing one Puerto Rican without reducing the Negro representation.

They insist that 11, 12, 13 and 14 assemblyman districts be reshuffled to allow for three A.D.'s within the geographical limits of the 16 C.D. and that this new district be contiguous with a single new senatorial district. Such a homogeneous senatorial district within the Central Harlem area would insure that an election of a Negro to the State Senate — such as Sen. Archibald's — would not be subject to the machinations and deals of machine leaders.

Archibald represents the 21

S.D. which is heavily white-populated and his nomination and election came only after a long campaign by united Negro and white citizens, sparked by the American Labor Party, forced Robert B. Blaikie, insurgent Tammany district leader, to name a Negro against the white Tammany incumbent.

The Williamson maps, according to reports, leave intact the Bedford-Stuyvesant section — Brooklyn's largest Negro population. This area of 180,000 Negroes has only one Negro Assemblyman, Bertram Baker, and is represented by a white Senator, Fred C. Meritt.

Pressure for knitting Negro A.D.'s into a single senatorial district and extending the one Negro representation in the Assembly to two are the major perspectives coalition efforts to advance democratic representation for the Negro people.

The feud between Williamson and Crews involves the latter's demand that the state senatorial lines be altered to permit stronger Republican possibilities in legislative campaigns. Crews wants the chance to elect two and maybe three more Brooklyn state senators while Williamson's maps would maintain the present nine borough districts which does not have a single Republican in the upper house.

The Brooklyn GOP county chief proposes that Brooklyn Heights, Park Slope and parts of Flatbush be brought into a single district along the lines of the new 12 "snake-hips" C.D. which he gerrymandered last year and by which he elected Rep. Francis L. Dom, Republican, to Congress. Williamson would link Brooklyn Heights and Red Hook on one side and the Navy Yard section on the other — all three primarily Democratic.

In addition, Crews is angry because Sen. Williamson would attach the Republican Bay Ridge area with the strong Democratic Boro Park Section, making difficult the election of a GOP'er from that reshuffled district, and he has failed to link the Bushwick and Ridgewood sections into another district near the Queens boundary.

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